THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 12TH AUGUST.

THE Art of Eating.—There is little, if any, doubt that cooking has been employed by man in the preparation of food from the remotest ages. It is probable also that empirical ideas of what conduces to conform in diet early formed the basis of a gastronomic art not without some relation to physiological truth. It has been reserved for later times, however, and for civilised man, to discover and formulate a regular method of dining. The time of eating is a matter of no small consequence. This is to some extent subject to individual convenience, but we may take it that as a general rule not less than five hours should separate one meal from another. The short interval of rest usual after meals will commend itself as being in strict accordance with physiological necessity. The quantity and quality of food taken also require careful attention, and these again must be regulated by reference to the work to be done by a given person. Cookery has in these days been elaborated almost to excess. Variety and delicacy are carried to an extreme, but we should probably gain rather than lose if plainness combined with care were adopted as our rule of practice in such matters.—*Lancet*. We would commend the, 'simple food' of the Hindu to European gastronomists.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs that the orders of the Government of India for reducing copying fees from 4 to 3 annas per folio will be given effect to from 1st April 1890, and the 4-anna stamp paper for copies remaining in stock will then be sold for 3 annas instead of 4 annas per sheet.

AT the last meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Baboo Gourdas Bysack contributed an interesting paper entitled "Notice on a Buddhistic Monastery at Bhotebagan (Howrah)." The monastery is opposite Calcutta on the right bank of the river and its construction partakes of the Tibetan character. It contains the tomb of Puran Gir Gosain Mohant, who claims worship and honours from Hindoos and Mussulmans alike. It appears that Warren Hastings granted to Teshar Lama, the sovereign pontiff of Tibet, the land on which the temple stands and Puran Gir built the monastery. The reason why the Grand Lama wished to have this monastery built is said to be that although he had chosen many regions for the place of his birth, yet Bengal was the only one country where he had been born twice, and he desired to make it his abode in his next incarnation. The history of the monastery is interesting, and in one particular it points to the astute policy of the first Governor-General of India who thus conciliated the Tibetans and wished to attract them to Bengal, so as to get that country opened up to trade by means of reciprocal concessions.

IT has been decided that the work of reorganising the Military forces of the Native States shall remain directly under the Government of India.

THE establishment of the Sheriff of Bombay has ceased, like that of the Sheriff of Calcutta, to exist and the Sheriff provides for his own establishment out of the fees of the office. Those entitled to pension have been pensioned, and the establishment reduced.

THE Secretary of the Agra Municipal Board, having been directed to trace the history of those persons who were employed some years ago to rub gurjan oil on the bodies of the lepers in the Agra Asylum, reports that of the men so employed only two are now forthcoming; one is in the employment of the Railway Police, and the other is living at Agra without employment. Neither of them has any traces of leprosy as a result of their previous employment. Those who affirm that Leprosy is contagious, should take a note of this.

THE work on the Delhi-Kalka Railway is in rapid progress, more especially near Umballa, and it is hoped, ere long, that the minor bridges will be completed. The Tanpi, Umla, and Markanda bridges are no small difficulties to be overcome, for though there is no rain just now, at times heavy floods come down, owing to heavy rain in the hills, and retard work on them.

TUESDAY, 13TH AUGUST.

THE *Times of India's* London correspondent gives publication to a rumour that Sir H. Drummond Wolff's connection with Persia ended with the Shah's departure, and that he will get the Chairmanship of the Customs Board.

THE petition of Seth Ramanand of Umritsur to wind up the Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Limited, came on for hearing before Major Hutchison district judge, Gurdaspore, on the 2nd instant. Upon objections raised by Mr. Sinclair, for one of the creditors, it was ruled that, as Ramanand had so far failed to establish that he occupied the status of a creditor for Rs. 30,400, and as such entitled to move for a winding up order, the hearing of the petition should stand adjourned to the 14th October.

THE highest structure in the world is the Eiffel Tower which is 984 feet high. Next to it is the Obelisk, Washington, U. S. A., 522 feet. The Cathedral of Rouen, France, comes after it, being 492 feet. The Great Pyramid of Ghizeh, Egypt, is only 478 feet; while St. Stephen's Cathedral of Vienna, 452 feet; St. Peter's Cathedral of Rome, 432 feet; and St. Paul's Cathedral of London, 420 feet.

MR. JUSTICE TREVELYAN has left for England on one month's leave to rejoin the Court after the Poojah vacation. Mr. Justice Prinsep, is enjoying himself at Darjeeling since the middle of last week. Mr.. Justice Norris is unwell and unable to do heavy work. The Chief Justice himself, although attending Court, is not sufficiently recovered to properly attend to his duties, and has booked himself for 'home' leaving on the 5th September. Mr. Justice Hill accompanies his Chief and on return rejoins his own place in the N. W. P. as Government Prosecutor. There will be a regular exodus of our judges in about a fortnight more.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* interviewed the Shah, and in the course of conversation his Majesty expressed very favourable views as to England. He said that he was impressed with the power and energy of the English people, and had conceived a strong attachment to the Prince of Wales, and his admiration for her Majesty the Queen was very great. He would never forget the kindness extended to him. And asked as to his opinion about France, he said that he had been greatly struck by the vast difference between that country and England.

MR. F. J. ROWE, officiating Principal, Presidency College, has been allowed furlough for one year, with effect from the 13th October next, or the date of his being relieved of his present appointment.

A telegram from Colombo states that the Mengoon Prince has escaped from Pondicherry. He disguised himself as a woman and managed to get on board the *Tibre*, which arrived at Colombo on Saturday last. The police are watching him, and he is not to be allowed to land.

THE *Liberal* says that prior to leaving for Darjeeling, his Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar went through some interesting ceremonies in his dominion. He opened a *Pantha Sala* or *Serai* erected by a respectable Hindoo merchant of the place, and laid the foundation-stone of an Almshouse, to be called the *Anandamyayi Dharamshala*, in honor of his Highness's late lamented sister Rani Anandamayi. Besides, the Maharaja laid the foundation-stone of a Girls' School, to be known as the 'Suniti College.' We commend the enlightened liberality of the Maharaja to his brother Princes and Chiefs on this side of India.

THE end of the affair of the Bombay mamlatdars will probably be an application on Lord Reay's part to the Government of India for an indemnifying Act dealing with the case of those corrupt officials who have undoubtedly been exercising their powers illegally for months past.

A PARTY of Engineers is engaged in making observations between Midnapur and Calcutta with a view to a survey for a railway, probably in connec with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

THERE is a rumour abroad that Lord Lytton will shortly retire from the Paris Embassy, and that he will be succeeded by Lord Dufferin.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH AUGUST.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD is said to contemplate making a tour round the world in the autumn and winter of the present year. He will go first of all to Boston, where he will be the guest of President Eliot at Harvard University. He will then cross the continent to San Francisco, and will then return home by way of Japan, India, and Persia.

AT a Conference held at Mozufferpore on the 5th instant, at which the Commissioner of Patna, the Collector of Chumparun, and the officiating Revenue Secretary were present, the Lieutenant-Governor took into consideration the Collector's report on the subject of the injury done to the crops by the recent floods in parts of his district, and his proposals for meeting the distress likely to result from them. The best methods of meeting the present difficulties will be, it appears to Sir Steuart Bayley, to sanction the sum of Rs. 3,500 asked for by the Collector for the distribution of gratuitous relief, and to authorise him to make advances under Agriculturists' Loan Act, after the usual enquiries to the extent of Rs. 30,000, in addition to the sum already sanctioned for this purpose. The Collector attaches much value to this form of relief as being appreciated by the people and economical in the end, as the greater portion of the sums advanced are eventually repaid. It is satisfactory that the Collector expects a good crop of the *sathi* rice to be ready in a short time.

THE Secretary of State for India has been asked by the Government of India to sanction a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 44,74,941 for the cost o the Orissa Coast Canal.

THE tendency of all news, received from Nepaul, is to show that the Minister, Bir Shumshere, is now firmly settled in power. The frequent rumours, of late, as to disturbances of one sort or another at Khatmandu, have, says the *Pioneer*, been doubtless circulated by the refugees in India, who can find no better way of injuring the existing administration.

THE name of Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, who is one of the sons of the late Dr. Chuckerbutty of Calcutta, appears in the list of selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service. No other candidate with an Indian name has been successful this year.

IT is probable that the Census, as on the last occasion, will be ordered to take place on a fixed day throughout the whole of India simultaneously in February, 1891. Care, we hope, will be taken to ensure *correct* returns this time. The errors which crept into the Report on the occasion have been greatly deplored.

JAPAN, says a distinguished American, is a country of dwarfs. "The men here are from five feet to five feet five inches high, and the women are smaller, notwithstanding the fact that they raise themselves three inches on the ground on their wooden sandals. Japanese trees are dwarfed, and, in fact, all nature seems to be made on the six by nine plan. The cats, with their bobtails, look like kittens compared with our American tommies and the horses or ponies. The houses of the common people are but one story, and the rooms look like children's playhouses. The country, though as big as several States, is full of picturesque scenery; but it is pretty rather than grand, and you have beautiful bits rather than sublime landscapes. It is the same with everything. If I ask for a cup of tea at a little wayside teahouse, it is handed to me in a little piece of shell-like china, no bigger than an egg-cup." Dwarfish as she is, Japan is making gigantic strides in what is known as modern progress.

IN future the rules for appointments in the Secretariat clerical service will not apply to the traffic and statistical sections of the railway branch of the Public Works Secretariat and the offices of the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for railways, when these sections and offices fill vacancies by the recruitment of officers already serving in the Offices of the Traffic Superintendent and District Officers on State lines. When recruitment is not effected in this way, the rules will apply.

THURSDAY 15TH AUGUST.

THE Madras Director of Public Instruction, in his review of the Report on publications in that Presidency during last year, points out that, owing to the extention of English education, the educated classes prefer English indigenous literature, and this is evinced by the fact that whilst in six years the number of publications in English has more than doubled, the number under the vernaculars has increased by 25·8 percent only in the same period. Making a general survey of all the publications of the year under report, the Director of Public Instruction observes :—"(1). That the evil of publishing compendiums, keys, analyses, paraphrases, and notes seems to gain ground year after year; (2) that a genuine test for vernacular prose literature seems gradually to be arising among some classes, though probably not among the English-speaking classes; (3) that there is an eager desire on the part of educated people for social and religious reforms; (4) that Mahommedan authors are inceasing in number; (5) that the people appreciate more and more the education of their women." Altogether the report is considered to disclose a fairly satisfactory state of activity in literary matters. The only matter for regret is that the number of original works is not larger. As regards the preference of the educated classes for 'indigenous English literature' the cause is not far to seek. People speaking different dialects naturally seek a common medium of communication and English, under the present circumstances of the country, supplies that medium.

THE whole of Loudon's Buildings in Hastings Street will be demolished ; and the Home, Public Works, and Revenue Secretariats, now occupying them, will probably be accommodated temporarily in the late King of Oudh's Palace at Garden Reach.

AYUB KHAN has made no claim for his monthly stipend, which he has hitherto invariably drawn on the first of every month. This is regarded in some quarters as conclusive evidence that he has disappeared.

IT is reported that the Marquis of Lansdowne will hold his first grand Durbar at Lahore early in November.

THE *Times* evidently anticipates some political result from Prince Albert Victor's visit to India. In writing about it, it refers to the significant change in the style and title of the Queen from the "Queen of England" to the "Queen of England and Empress of India" as having been brought on by the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India.

MR. EDWARD CLIFFORD suggests that England should assist India in ridding her of leprosy. Mr. Clifford writes—"The Indian Government *cannot* bear the principal part of the burden. It is poor, but English subjects in Great Britain and in India can bear it, and I believe that the feelings, raised by Father Damien's death, are enough to issue in a consummation, which will in an appreciable time rid India of its leprosy." Will money *alone* be able to stamp out the loathed disease ?

IT is expected that details of the Lushai expedition in the autumn will be settled in about a few days. The proposals of the Commander in Chief of Madras for the advance from the Burmah side are now on their way to Simla, and it is unlikely that they will be subjected to any alteration.

THE Government of India are consulting the various Chambers of Commerce before pronouncing an opinion upon the English postal scheme, under which it is suggested that Sunday should become the day of departure for the 'home' mails from Bombay during fair weather and Saturday in the monsoon.

SOME sort of notion of the extraordinary extent of the Parnell Commission's investigations may be got from Sir Henry James' statement that the taking of evidence occupied over 112 days, and that over 40,000 questions had been asked. No wonder if the *Times'* counsel calculates that his closing address will extend to ten or eleven days.

WE look forward with great interest to the publication of selections from the Diary which Lady Dufferin, it appears, kept throughout her stay in India. We are sure the publication will be widely read in India, where her ladyship was highly esteemed by all classes of the people.

THE State of Independent Tippera says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, is in need of overhauling. The Bengal Government is likely to adopt steps towards that end shortly. The Political Agent advises that a European should be appointed Manager. The old Rajah is thought incapable, and the State is in all likelihood to be put under a Regency.

FRIDAY, 16TH AUGUST.

The following rule has been substituted for the rule for raising loans by local authorities in the open market:— A loan shall not be raised except for the construction or repair of works of public utility within local limits of the area subject to the control, authority, or for the benefit of the inhabitants within those limiits, and the terms of the loan shall not extend over a longer period than twenty years, except under very special circumstances, and in no case over a longer period than thirty years.

THE Ameer is said to have a horror of newspapers, and to put a stop to their circulation in his own dominions he has imposed a tax of Rs. 5 on every newspaper sent to Afghanistan. It is no wonder that the Amir shows such a dislike to newspapers. A tyrant in all ages and countries is averse to public criticism of his acts, and carefully excludes light in every shape from his subjects.

THE British Ambassador at Constantinople has telegraphed to the Bombay Government that ten days' quarantine is imposed there on all arrivals from Bussorah.

IT is said that among the visitors at the next meeting of the National Congress, to be held at Bombay, will be Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Dadabhai Naoraji.

FOR the guidance of Indian Customs officials, rules will be framed shortly, under the Merchandise Marks Act, on the model of those in force under the English Act.

MR. BRYCE asked the Under-Secretary for India on July 19 what was the present position of the negotiations with the Governments of Thibet and of China regarding Sikkim, and what prospect there was of a settlement of the question that had arisen, and a restoration of peaceful relations with Thibet. Sir J. Gorst said the Secretary of State directed him to say that in his opinion no statement could be at present made respecting the relation between Thibet and China without detriment to the public service. Mr. Bryce asked whether any Parliamentary papers on this subject could be laid before Parliament within a reasonable time in the course of the next few months. Sir J. Fergusson did not think that it would be possible to present papers on the subject during the present Session.

THERE is nothing new in the last proposal of the Amban as submitted by Mr. Hart. The claim of Chinese suzerainty over Sikkim is still persevered in, with the ingenious suggestion that it might be recognised as merely nominal. There is no likelihood of this being admitted, and the negotiations will probably be closed forthwith. As their continuance is useless, the future policy of the Government of India will be simply the exclusion of Tibetan influence from Sikkim. Mr. Hart, will, it is reported, return to China shortly, as all idea of further negotiations has been abandoned.

THE Government of Victoria has decided to appoint two Royal Commissions on Mining—one to inquire into the gold and the other into the coal mining industry. The gold mining Commission is to be composed of 16 members, four of whom will be mining experts, and the remainder members of Parliament representing mining districts. The Coal Commission will be composed of 12 members, with Mr. Levien, M.L.A., as chairman.

THE presents given to the Princess Louise of Wales and the Duke of Fife on the occasion of their marriage were enormously valuable. The jewellery alone, it is said, must be worth over £100,000. There were tiaras, necklaces, and bangles of diamonds in which the precious stones measured in some cases half-an-inch across.

CAPTAIN HEARSEY having intimated that the date to which the inquiry ordered by the N.-W. P. Government into his allegations against the Superintendent of the Naini Jail was adjourned does not suit his convenience, the matter has been postponed *sine die*, and the complainant has been requested to fix the date himself.

THE military officers to be employed in connection with the armies of the Native States are to be styled inspecting officers simply, their position in relation to the Chiefs and Durbars being thus clearly defined. They will be appointed on probation in the same way as officers of the Political service.

PLANS and specifications for a new lunatic asylum for Bombay to cost from nine to ten lakhs are being prepared in the Public Works Department.

WE learn with pleasure that the Viceroy has given a gold medal to be competed for by the newly formed Art Society of Calcutta at their forthcoming Exhibition. It will require a good deal of healthy stimulus to keep it on.

SATURDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

BABOOS UPENDRA CHUNDRA ROY and Kirun Chundra Roy, zemindars of Narail, Jessore, have contributed Rs. 500 to the Dufferin Fund.

THE Official Secrets Bill, which the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble is about to introduce in the Legislative Council is chiefly directed against the betrayal of plans and specifications of the different fortifications of the country into improper or hostile hands, and not against the disclosure of official occurrences. The measure almost exactly follows the lines of the similar Act which has just become law in England.

THE prospectus of the Imperial British East African Company, with a capital of two millions sterling, has been issued, to acquire concessions granted by the Sultan of Zanzibar. Sir W. Mackinnon is the Chairman of the Company, and the Board of Directors comprises the names of Sir Thomas Brassey, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, General Sir Donald Stewart, Sir John Kirk, Sir Arnold Kemball, Sir Lewis Pelly, and George Mackenzie.

THE *Morning Post* announces the capture of Tantia Bhil, the notorious dacoit of the Central Provinces, by the Indore officials, in the Maharaja Holkar's territory. The news, of course, requires confirmation.

MR. HERBERT GRANDSTONE is initiating proceedings for libel against an Indian newspaper, unnamed, but accusing him of dishonorable conduct, and one of the English papers asserts that a Conservative Member of Parliament drew his attention to the matter, and furnished him with a copy of the paper containing the offensive paragraph. It has since transpired that the Indian paper against which Mr. Gladstone intends to bring an action for libel is the *Morning Post* of Allahabad, which stated the other day on the authority of a London correspondent that Mr. Herbert Gladstone had narrowly escaped appearing in the divorce court through the intercession of his father.

As was to be expected from the comparatively poor crop in the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces last season, the exports during the quarter ending 30th June show a marked decrease, amounting to close on 390,000 cwt., valued at over 156 lakhs of rupees. On the other hand, the decrease in value due to the falling off in the exports of wheat was more than counterbalanced by a large increase in the shipments of raw cotton, amounting to 487,000 cwts., valued at over 232 lakhs. For the rest the trade of the quarter was steady.

IN the House of Commons, the other day, Sir John Gorst, in reply to a question, said that the Council of the Empire of India, which was appointed at the Delhi Durbar, was never intended to form an organised body to transact State business. Sir John, however, said that it was the policy of the Government of India to associate the Princes and Chiefs with the government, and a notable instance thereof was in the arrangements made for the defence of the Indian frontier, when the Native Princes were consulted.

MEDICAL officers in charge of hospitals, asylums, etc., have been authorised to execute contracts for the supply of articles procured in the local markets.

CERTAIN rules have been published under the Merchandise Marks Act defining exactly what shall amount to a false trade description in respect to length of piece-goods, the wrong count or number, etc. A small margin for discrepancy has been allowed.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction from borrowed funds of three subsidiary canals in connection with the previously sanctioned project of the Sidnai Canal in the Multan district of the Punjab. The cost of the canals will be ten lakhs of rupees.

THE European and Indian population in Zanzibar apprehended a Mussalman rising. On Tuesday a commotion in the Indian quarters was created, leading to a panic among the Indians who appealed to the British for protection.

ANOTHER monster fancy fair in aid of the Bombay Branch of Lady Dufferin's Fund is to be held this cold weather in Bombay before Lady Reay's departure.

THE Amir proposes holding a durbar at Mazar Sharif; and a caravan of camels and mules laden with carpets and presents to be distributed left Cabul at the end of July.

LABOURERS employed in the various London docks, to the number of 2,520, have struck work for an increase of wages.

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THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1889-90.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M.A., on *Wednesday*, the 21*st Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject : Theory of Analytic Functions. Illustrations of Multiple Integrals.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I.E on *Thursday*, the 22*nd Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Laws of Equilibrium in Liquids.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday* the 23*rd Inst.*, at 4-30 P. M.

Subject :—Second Law of Motion. Measure of Force.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
August 17th, 1889. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1889.

KASHMIR.

IT is as we suspected. There was not the slightest foundation in the report that His Excellency the Viceroy had expressed his willingness to reconsider his fiat regarding the Maharaja of Kashmir. The Maharaja is doomed, and that irrevocably. We have now before us the full text of the letter, which His Excellency addressed to his 'Honored and valued Friend,' the Maharaja. Every line of it shows that the Government of India is convinced that the Maharaja is unfit to rule the State. The charges which were preferred against Wajid Ali Shah of Oudh by Lord Dalhousie have a family-likeness to those laid against the Maharaja of Kashmir by Lord Lansdowne. 'It is with feelings of the deepest regret,' said Lord Dalhousie in his letter to the King of Oudh, 'that I find myself compelled, by the dictates of my public duty, to announce to your Majesty the resolution to which I have been driven by the grievous misgovernment which, with scarcely the feeblest attempt at improvement, has desolated the fair provinces of your Kingdom, impaired the resources of the State, and exposed your suffering people to violence, extortion and outrage from your Majesty's accession to the present day'. Now let us see what Lord Lansdowne says to the Maharaja:—

"During the last years of the administration of my predecessor, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, extremely unfavourable reports had been received by the Government of India of the manner in which the affairs of Cashmere were administered by your Highness. The finances of the State were in disorder, a disorder which, there could be little doubt, was increased by your own extravagance, while your Highness had surrounded yourself by persons of the worst reputation, whose influence over you had produced the most unfortunate results. These complaints, which were made not only by the Resident, but also by certain of the Princes and Sirdars of the Cashmere State, were borne out by papers which were placed in the hands of the Government of India. These contained, amongst other matters, ample evidence to show that you were squandering the resources of your State in a most reckless and improvident manner and in the encouragement of the most unworthy persons.

The reports from the new Resident of the manner in which your Highness had administered the State had been not less unfavourable than those submitted, from time to time, by Mr. Plowden. Notwithstanding the ample resources of your State, your Treasury was empty; corruption and disorder prevailed in every department and every office; your Highness was still surrounded by low and unworthy favourites, and the continued misgovernment of your State was becoming, every day, a more serious source of anxiety."

There was one offence of which the King of Oudh could not be accused. He could not be accused of treason, or disloyalty. "The rulers of Oudh," said Lord Dalhousie to the Court of Directors, "however unfaithful they may have been to the trust confided to them—however gross may have been their neglect, however grievous their misgovernment, of the people committed to their charge—have yet ever been faithful and true in their adherence to the British power." In the case of Wajid Ali the British Government deposed one of the most loyal and devoted of their allies, and for this the Court of Directors were severely censured by all civilized Governments. The dissatisfaction caused in India was intense, and found its vent in various shapes and forms. In the case of the Maharaja of Kashmir a trace of treason has been discovered. The Government of India does not lay any weight upon it. Lord Lansdowne would not allow it to bias his judgment. But there it lies, and its existence cannot be ignored. In the spring of this year, says His Lordship, his attention was called to the documents referred to in his Highness's letter: many of these had every appearance of being genuine, and they have, moreover, a striking resemblance to those other papers which came into the possession of the Government of India at a previous time. The Maharaja was correct in expressing his belief that the action subsequently taken by Government was not justified merely by the disclosures contained in these letters.

The Viceroy refers to the same matter in his despatch to the Secretary of State. The language is guarded, but the meaning is clear. The despatch speaking of the discovery by Colonel Nisbet 'of some letters, said to have been written by the Maharaja, which were of such a nature as to present his character and conduct in a very unfavorable light,' says:—

"We were not disposed to attach any excessive importance to those letters, because we had received a number of very similar documents a year before, and were not ignorant of the Maharaja's failings. But in this instance the discovery of the letters was immediately followed by a voluntary resignation of power on the part of the Maharajah; and taking into consideration this and all the other circumstances of the case, we felt that the time had come when some measure of interference could be no longer deferred. We have, therefore, determined that the Maharajah's resignation should be accepted, and that we should avail ourselves of the opportunity in order to effect a thorough re-organisation of the Cashmere Government.

The Viceroy does not openly accuse the Maharaja of treason, but what he says is sufficient to raise a grave suspicion; and we do not at all wonder that the Viceroy should receive a letter from the Secretary of State for India informing him that Her Majesty's Government fully approve the measures taken by the Government of India in April last, and share their conviction that in the interests of the people of Kashmir, and of the ruling family itself, it has become impossible to leave the control of affairs in His Highness's hands.

We see then that in addition to the offences with which the King of Oudh was charged, the Maharaja of Kashmir has been accused of a grave offence, which if proved against him, would withdraw from him the sympathy of all his friends. But the charge is not openly laid against the Maharaja, and he has no opportunity of rebutting it. The Viceroy says he does not attach any importance to the alleged treasonable correspondence, and if that is so the Maharaja is indebted to maladministration alone for his present position. The kind of Oudh was deprived of his kingdom for exactly the same fault. It was 'with the deepest regret' that Lord Dalhousie *deposed* Wajid Ali Shah in the interests of the people of Oudh, and it is with the same feelings of sorrow that Lord Lansdowne is compelled to set aside the present ruler of Kashmir. The instructions of the Viceroy to Colonel Nisbet deprecated at first any interference in the internal administration of the Raj by the Kashmir Council. But affairs, in the opinion of the Viceroy, suddenly took such a turn that he was obliged to change those instructions. The Maharaja wanted to assert his treaty-rights, and his friends were making an agitation in his favor. This is a crime which cannot be expiated. The Maharaja must suffer for his foolhardiness. "We are now convinced," says the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, "that in the interests of the people of Kashmir and the ruling family itself, it is no longer right or possible to leave the control of affairs in the hands of the Maharaja." These few words are enough to show the intentions of the Viceroy towards the Maharaja.

It will be interesting to note the heroic remedies which Lord Dalhousie proposed to the Court of Directors for curing Oudh of misgovernment. We find them mentioned in his memorable Minute of June 1855. "There are various modes," said His Lordship, "in which the interposition of the Supreme Government may be proposed to the Court at Lucknow.

1. The King may be required to abdicate the sovereign powers he has abused, and to consent to the incorporation of Oudh with the territories of the British Crown.

2. The King may be permitted to retain his Royal title and position, but may be required to vest the whole civil and military administration of his kingdom in the Government of the East India Company, for ever.

3. His Majesty may be urged to make over his dominions to the management of British officers, for a time.

4. The King may be invited to place the management of the country in the hands of the Resident, under whose directions it shall be carried on by the officers of the king, acting with such British officers as may be appointed to aid them.

"The reform of the administration of the province," said His Lordship, "may be wrought, and the prosperity of the people may be secured, without resorting to so extreme a measure as the annexation of the territory, and the abolition of the throne. I, for my part, do not advise that the province of Oudh should be declared to be British territory."

Lord Dalhousie did not *advise* the annexation of Oudh, and yet the province was annexed. Lord Lansdowne does not *advise* the annexation, and yet it is not improbable that Kashmir may share in no long time the fate of Oudh.

Of the various modes proposed to the king of Oudh, the *first* was 'abdication.' If the king could be made to 'abdicate the sovereign powers' he held, the course of the British Government would be considerably simplified. Lord Dalhousie with a foresight which cannot be too highly praised, recommended 'a mode of interposition,' which if carried into effect would have freed the British Government from all the blame which could not but attach to it. It is a curious coincidence that the most *effective* measure of 'interposition,' proposed by Lord Dalhousie should have been also tried to be brought about in the case of Kashmir. The manner in which the 'voluntary resignation' incident happened is worthy of attention. We will quote the exact words of the Viceroy:—

A meeting had taken place between your Highness and Colonel Parry Nisbet at Jummu on the 7th March, and upon that occasion your Highness had distinctly stated that it was your wish to have no more to do with public affairs, and had asked the Resident whether he was prepared to assume, in conjunction with a Council, the management of the State. You repeated several times to the Resident that you were tired of the trouble which had been occasioned to you by official affairs, and that you would prefer to go away and to live in peace privately. At the termination of the interview, you stated that you would send your brother, Prime Minister Raja Amar Singh, to discuss the matter further with Colonel Parry Nisbet; and Raja Amar Singh, on the following morning, assured the Resident that you had made up your mind to give up interference with public affairs during the next few years. A further conference between yourself and the Resident took place on the following day. You still adhered to the language which you had used on the previous day, only stipulating that the Council was not to interfere with your private affairs. In the afternoon the Prime Minister brought to Colonel Parry Nisbet your edict constituting a Council of State, which was to include an English member, and which was to have 'full and sole powers in all the public Departments of the State for a period of five years,' during which it was provided that the Maharajah will not interfere, and will have no voice in the administration of the public affairs of the State, but he will continue to enjoy the honorary rights and position of Maharajah' This proposal, emanting directly from your Highness could not be treated by my Government otherwise than as embodying your deliberate intentions and wishes; nor can I admit that you are now justified in describing the edict to which I have referred, as having been hurriedly written under pressure from Colonel Parry Nisbet who, your Highness will remember

throughout this conversation, expressly pointed out to you that it would not be practicable for him to undertake the management of the State in the manner which you had suggested.

The edict of resignation was the basis then upon which the Government of India proceeded. In vain did the Maharaja declare that the so called 'edict of resignation' was written 'under pressure.' The Government of India would not listen to him. They have the 'edict' in their hands, and that is enough. 'Pressure' or 'no pressure,' it was exactly the thing, which the India Government wanted, and the Maharaja in spite of his protestations must be thrust aside.

Lord Lansdowne's Government is not satisfied with the *first* mode alone of Lord Dalhousie. In the arrangement he has made for Kashmir he has combined all the *four* modes to effect the incorporation of Kashmir with the British territory. The circumstances of the country have considerably changed within the last *thirty-four* years, and the remedy which Lord Dalhousie thought would produce the desired effect might not answer the same purpose. 'Voluntary resignation,' and the device of 'a Council', with a pliable instrument of the British Government at its head, is just the arrangement which would effect the object the Government has in view.

What we deplore is that the Viceroy had to take such a round-about way to annex Kashmir. Let the paraphernalia of a Resident and a Council be done away with at once, and Kashmir be declared British territory. That would be more straightforward. Instead of that the Viceroy holds out a miserable hope to the unfortunate Prince that in case of good-behaviour, 'a larger share in the control of the public affairs of Krshmir,' may be granted to him. This is what the Viceroy says :—

The settlement announced in Colonel Parry Nisbet's letter of the 17th April to the Prime Minister is, as I have already pointed out to you, not necessarily a permanent one. Time will, however, be necessary, if the finances of the State are to be restored to order, and the results of past maladministration effectually removed. Until this has been done, the present arrangement must certainly remain in force. When these good results have been achieved, it may be possible to give your Highness a larger share in the control of the public affairs of Cashmere. Much would, in such a case, depend upon your own conduct in the meanwhile. You cannot therefore govern yourself too cautiously or be too careful in selecting your associates and confidants.

This is adding insult to injury.

According to the first article of the Treaty concluded between the British Government and Maharaja Golab Sing, the grandfather of the present Maharaja, Kashmir was transferred and made over *for ever in independent possession* to Maharaja Golab Sing, and the heirs male of his body. In consideration of the transfer made to Maharaja Golab Sing, 'and his heirs,' the Maharaja paid to the British Government the sum of seventy-five lakhs of Rupees. He acknowledged the supremacy of the British Government, and in token of such supremacy presented annually to the British Government one horse, twelve perfect shawl goats of approved breed, and three pairs of Kashmir shawls. The words 'for ever,' and 'in independent possession' were used in the Treaty. Did the Maharaja imagine that 'for ever' in diplomatic phraseology meant 43 years only, and that the 'independent possession' by his heirs simply signified that within the space of 43 years Kashmir would be wrested from them, and British supremacy be completely established within it? It will be difficult to find an answer to this question. Now it is for the people of India to see whether the British public will sanction the great wrong which has been done to Kashmir.

LITIGATION IN INDIA.

IT was, we believe, the London *Punch* which cartooned litigation as a great milch-cow held by the horns and tail respectively by the litigating parties while one wiser than they milked her outright.

'Who do you think does the milching?' asks the Punch.

'The lawyer', answers the party interrogated.

Milching is done to a great extent in India by the State, which sells justice at an enormous price. The Stamp Acts disfigure the Indian Statute book by their ruinous provisions. Instead of curbing litigation the Acts have increased it twenty-fold. The result is that we are in the midst of a systematized scandal in the department of justice which bears the motto—'more money—more profit.' In no other country would such a system be tolerated for a single day. No other society would suffer it to eat into popular resources, and bring on an economical paralysis of the community. The evil has arrived at a stage when it must be eradicated at any risk and at any cost. It is useless to ask Government to amend or recast the Stamp code. Such appeals had been many a time made, but Government is always philanthropic in its policy and professions. The Stamp duties cannot be remitted or reduced. Government cannot afford to do it; be the consequences what they may. Litigation brings a round sum of money into the Exchequer, therefore it must be maintained and the people damned. We think the time has come when an organized attempt should be made by the people to reduce litigation in the country.

The first question that may be naturally asked is—would it be possible to effect such reduction? We must admit that so long as human nature is human nature there must be work for our law courts. If the published statistics be examined, however, it will be found that about one tenth of the cases instituted in the Courts of the lowest grades are contested. The uncontested cases which form the bulk of litigation are capable of an amicable settlement without much difficulty.

Why does not the Congress take up this question, and pass resolutions condemning the growth and increase of litigation, and endeavour by its representatives to carry these resolutions into practice? Nothing can be done, unless public opinion is roused against litigation. It is a sign of the times, however, that already a re-action in popular feeling has set in, and litigation is not now such a charm as it used to be before. The Bengal Tenancy Act has opened the eyes of the people in regard to the sincerity of the legislative and administrative measures of our paternal Government. It is a matter of joy that a great many provisions of the Act are not resorted to by the law-going people. They remain a dead letter in the Statute Book. People have perceived that the object of those provisions was to plunge them into seething litigation for extracting their life blood out.

The serious question that has arisen is, can Arbitration Boards be organized in a practical form? It is quite true that there is no legal difficulty in the way. Under the Contract Act an agreement to settle a dispute by arbitration is not an agreement against public policy or in restraint of judicial proceedings. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, an award made by arbitration is capable of enforcement by the constituted Courts of the land. Such enforcement, however, is not imperative to constitute the validity of the award. The award will be a good and binding document unto parties until set aside by a Court on the ground of misconduct of the arbitrators or of any irregularity or illegality on the face thereof.

We are not thinking of legal difficulty in this connection. The real difficulty lies deeper than that. Is it possible to have an organization which would influence the leading Zemindars, Mahajans and raiyats to such an extent that they may be prevented from instituting rent and money claims respectively? And if disputes do arise, can this organization be invested with such power and influence as may enable it to settle these disputes without resorting to law courts? It is moral influence alone which such an organization can exercise to arrest litigation. Such influence, however, is so subtle in its composition, that it will be extremely difficult to reduce it to a practical form. In absence of any law by which the attendance of witnesses and the litigating parties, and the production of documental evidence, can be enforced, Arbitration Boards can effect very little practical good. It is by the exercise of moral influence alone, as we said above, that litigation, which is eating into the vitals of the country, can be reduced. Such influence cannot be created in a day. It requires ingredients of diverse character to constitute it. It is something that public attention has been directed towards the evil. Let public opinion be thoroughly aroused, and the remedy then will not be far to seek.

MR. OMMANEY'S NOTE.

IV.

So numerous and serious are the disclosures made in Mr. Ommaney's Note and the Memorandum of Mr. J. A. Baines that by the side of them one may well be inclined to excuse Mr. Ommaney the strong language he uses towards the Parsis for their unwillingness to help him in consequence of their sympathy for Mr. Crawford. Whispers of Mr. Crawford's corruption were heard for many years past. In the southern and central divisions of the Bombay Presidency, these whispers were more or less general. 'The demoralization,' says the Inspector-General, 'which I observed in all branches of the subordinate Government service in those two districts was only to be explained by some all pervading cause, and I could not disconnect it from the influence of the late Commissioner.' But no one had the courage or strength of character to bring the all-powerful Commissioner to book. Of his wayward conduct, Sir Richard Temple, when Governor of Bombay, had heard a great deal, but the dash and energy of Mr. Crawford dazzled the late Governor, and his resolve to keep a sharp watch over Mr. Crawford came to nothing. In the time of Sir James Fergusson the stories of Mr. Crawford's corruption found their way into Marathi papers of Poona. The *Poona Vaibhav*, for instance, in one of its issues remarked that under the Mogul Government a man appointed a *subha* rode to his place of appointment on horseback with his face turned toward the face of the animal, the object being to see of any body else was coming after him for the same place, which means that under the Moguls offices were obtained according to the *nazarana* paid. The British Government would seem to be following the Mogul rule. On these statements of the Poona paper Mr. Ommaney remarks :—'All these attacks were directed against Mr. Crawford's notorious corruptions, and there can be little doubt that if Mr. Kelkar had been properly handled in 1883, and that if Government had at that time shown as much anxiety to discover the truth as to avoid scandal, Mr. Crawford would have been exposed six years ago.' It was, however, reserved for Lord Reay's Government to deal with Mr. Crawford's corruptions in a serious manner. The scandal had become so notorious that the Bombay Government had no alternative left to it but to make an enquiry into the conduct of Mr. Crawford. Two letters were addressed to them by Mr. Bhimbhai, Assistant Director of Agriculture. They are not given in the blue book before us, but they must have disclosed facts of a serious character to force the hands of Government. They convinced Mr. Ommaney that Mr. Bhimbhai was in earnest, for, says Mr. Ommaney, 'our interview inspired me with confidence in his determination and genuineness of purpose.' Here one might enquire, what could be Mr. Bhimbhai's motives in requesting Government to make enquiries into Mr. Crawford's conduct? He had no reason to court the favours or frowns of Mr. Crawford. Mr. Crawford was Commissioner at first of the southern division and subsequently of the central division, whereas Mr. Bhimbhai was Assistant to the Director of Agriculture. The Director of Agriculture did not stand in subordinate relations to the Commissioner of the Central Division. It so happened that a portion of Bhaogaum Farm was put up by Government for sale by auction through the Director of Agriculture. In the bid for the farm the highest amount was from Mr. Khemji Jeeva—the friend and creditor of Mr. Crawford. Mr. Crawford insinuated in a note to Mr. M. Mackenzie that the success of Mr. Khemji Jeeva in obtaining the farm deprived Mr. Bhimbhai of the share he intended to secure for himself if the bid had gone in favour of a friend of his who was a competitor for the farm. And it was a feeling of resentment which prompted Mr. Bhimahai in his conduct against Mr. Crawford. It is important here to know what Mr. Ommaney has to say to this. 'As to Mr. Bhimbhai's motives in initiating and prosecuting these inquiries I can discover none that are unworthy. He has no doubt

felt a justifiable resentment at Mr. Crawford's unwarrantable attack on his character in the private letter to Mr. M. Mackenzie. The resentment was the keener in that the insult came from a man whose corruptions were, as I have said, notorious in native society. But the consciousness of insult received, though it may operate as an incentive to undertake, does not disable a man from taking a share in such an inquiry as the present with all honesty of purpose, and Mr. Bhimbhai's conduct, like Mr. Pendse's, has been marked throghout by cool judgment and scrupulous moderation. No stone has been thrown at random, no charge has been recklessly preferred. Every case which Mr. Bhimbhai handled has been carefully traced out with great skill and complete fairness. After all Mr. Bhimbhai is a comparative stranger to Poona, of retired habits and possessed of little influence of the sort that comes from personal acquaintance and friendship with the people who were witnesses in our cases. His abilities, sound sense, and good reputation were the qualities that made him of so much use to him. I have no hesitation in expressing my conviction that the prime motive of his conduct was a genuine desire to cleanse the administration from a vast corruption, and I should be unjust to him if I concealed the fact that it was largely owing to his converse and advice, and wide grasp of the whole subject as well as particular cases that the lofty purpose of the inquiry was not lost sight of. His calm and dogged perseverence was of infinite service." We should be unjust to another gentleman did we omit to say what Mr. Ommaney thinks of him, we mean Mr. Pendse, Mr. Crawford's personal Assistant and a gentleman who has had no small share in the exposure of Mr. Crawford's corrupt practices. Of Mr. Pendse, Mr. Ommaney remarks:—'to those who have acquired experience of native character, it is quite comprehensible that a Government servant, who is a Hindu, and at the same time an honest man, should go on steadily doing his own work in such a position as Mr. Pendse's, telling no tales, committing no indiscretions, and avoiding any share in doubtful dealings, as well as rupture or unpleasantness with a superior officer of Mr. Crawford's standing. Space will not allow me to analyse Mr. Pendse's character further than to point out that in taking a prominent part in this inquiry he has exhibited the highest sort of courage—a courage that is uncommon in his class. He had no fear that he himself would become involved in the quagmire of corruption which he was to assist in exposing. But he knew that he should find many a friend struggling there, and hear the reproaches and even curses of sufferers and by-standers directed against himself. Still he entered on his duty with cool purpose and deliberate thought, uttering no word of vindictiveness, exhibiting no spite against any person or persons. The secret of his influence, which is the secret of such success as has attended this enquiry, lies in Mr. Pendse's personal integrity, honesty of purpose and courage.' But though Mr. Ommaney had in Messrs. Pendse and Bhimbhai two very able men to help him, the chief difficulty with him was as to how the facts relating to the bribes given to Mr. Crawford were to be collected. He found that no one would venture to give evidence against Mr. Crawford whose official influence was great and predominant among all classes of the community, whom Chiefs, Jagirdars, Watendars and landholders respected as well as feared. It is not necessary to go into the difficulties encountered by Mr. Ommaney in carrying his enquiries to the points which he wished to establish. Suffice it to say that his difficulty was not to discover cases of bribery but men who would boldly come forward and tell the truth. And it was not until Mr. Ommaney gave the guarantee on behalf of Government of immunity from prosecution to any person giving evidence, that the Mamlatdars came forward to give their evidences.

POLITICAL REGENERATION.

WE have received an instructive letter from an esteemed correspondent, which deals with certain important aspects of the great problem of the day. When the minds of men are set upon the question as to how the *political regeneration* of the country can be brought about, it is an advantage to have light thrown upon it from different directions.

"Whoever has watched," says our correspondent, "the march of events within the last decade cannot have failed to observe that we are entering upon a new epoch of history. The old historical landmarks are now a matter of comparatively little interest to the thoughtful and the sedate, and beyond drawing lessons from the past for our guidance in the future, the whole mass of historic details is absolutely uninteresting. Whether it is Moslem oppression or misrule, or the acquisition of new territory by the dint of arms or diplomacy, or the succession of rule, either individual or racial, there is little for the philanthropist or moralist to learn for purposes of application to existing social needs or removal of existing evils.' Our opinion with regard to historical land-marks is not identical with that of our correspondent. These land-marks do exist, and cannot be a matter of indifference to us. They are exercising their influence for good, or for evil, and as such they must be admitted as potent factors in determining the character of the present political situation of the country.

"Buckle says," continues our correspondent, "that history should not be a dry chronicle of dates and events existing in a sporadic form, of the accession and downfall of kings, or battles and sieges or feats of diplomacy. If that is true in regard to the history of England, what should we say of Indian history, which, as it is, hardly deserves the name. The English historian is an Englishman, who is better qualified to narrate things and events in an intelligent manner, because he has necessary intelligence to understand things and events as they happen in succession. The Indian historian is not an Indian, and, therefore, lacks the necessary faculties of correct observation and narration. This shortcoming on his part is intensified by racial prejudices and predilections, and that sort of patriotism which influences the historian to see every thing in him and his the reverse of every thing which pertains to his neighbour. Indian history thus written is an imperfect record, as far as it goes. It is also of no value as it does not narrate the moral and social growth of the people, or of their advance or retrogression in the domain of thought, and in that sense it does not deserve the name of philosophy of human affairs. When Indian history is so, it is no wonder that the people should cling to a state of degeneracy, and their political regeneration becomes a thing of stupendous difficulty. As in the body domestic, it is natural for sons and grandsons to follow in the wake of their august ancestors in the light of family traditions, so as to verify the hereditary transmission of faculties; in the body social a previous generation sheds a similarly benign influence on a subsequent generation. Greece had her Thucydides and Xenophon to chronicle the physical and moral excellence of a former generation, to stimutate the ambition of the succeeding generations to promote the arts of war and peace. The heroes of Oudenarde and Malplaquet would not have been heard of had the battles of Poitiers and Agincourt been historic fictions. In the department of religion and morals, of arts and sciences, a Luther would not have risen had there been no Wickliffe, and the laws of Kepler in the domain of Astronomy would have been unknown had not a Tycho Brahe devoted his whole life to the collection of Astronomical data. Where is that continuity in Indian history of things and events, that link between men and men in thought and deed, as we find in the history of the West? Occidental history is a social stimulant. Its invigorating and soul-stirring virtues have contributed very largely to the development and expansion of the Western races in the direction of their material prosperity. In India and among the Indian peoples, historic literature is almost *nil*. The little that we have is imbedded so much in legends and preternatural histories that it has been an obstruction in the path of popular progress. The heroes of the Ramayana and Mahabharata are beings celestial, and, therefore far above imitation by the 'tremulous' Hindu. Those not belonging to the celestial hierarchy are either demons or monsters, whom he is trained and taught to despise and hate. The little modicum of historic knowledge we do possess is not susceptible of material use. It is so much leavened with the theological spirit, as to cast into the shade human prowess or human excellence. The moral which it teaches is self-abnegation and self-abstraction. The reward promised is absorption into the Divine Essence. If, therefore, one was inclined to search for a cause to account for the political degeneracy of the Indian people the absence of historic literature, such as we have indicated above, would not be an inappropriate one. Whoever has studied the literature of India with any degree of closeness must regret the absence of philosophy of history within its vast limits. We do not mean to say that the history of the Indian races is barren of examples worthy of imitation. What we do mean to say is that one cannot discern how far such examples contributed to the material, moral and social improvement of the Indian nation."

Our correspondent, if we understand him aright, deplores the absence of historical records, in their modern sense, and historical examples which may be worthy of imitation. Our correspondent ought to know that though we have no manuals of ancient Indian history, there are some prominent figures in the ancient literature of our country which may be set up as models for the imitation of our youths. They have in them all the life and energy and verve of actual heroes, and may be taken as our ideals. It is useless to enter into the question whether those characters were real or not. There they are, and must be taken at their intrinsic worth. The absence of historical manuals is to our mind, more an advantage for the purpose in view than otherwise. Be that as it may, we agree with our correspondent that political regeneration of the country should be preceded by the diffusion of historic education of the people. Without this indispensable culture, we cannot expect any political movement to take root in the hearts of the people. No movement is likely to succeed unless it finds popular feeling to nourish and support it. In order to bring about the political regeneration of India native Indian history should be more largely taught in our schools and Colleges, and greater reverence shown to our historical characters, where they exist, as worthy of imitation, than has hitherto been the case. No political regeneration is possible without a thorough culture of the heart. For our political movements to thrive and progress the movers should carry with them thorough disinterestedness in their endeavours. We should have martyrs ready to die for our political causes to live and prosper. Self-denial as a virtue should, therefore, be more largely practised than it has heretofore been done.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

No despatch, it is said, has yet been sent to England regarding the fifty-five years' rule, the matter not having come up before the Executive Council. It is believed, however, that Lord Lansdowne is in favour of the rule being abolished.

As announced before, at the last meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla, General Chesney presented the report of the Select Committee on the Cantonment Bill. The Central Provinces Municipal Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

IT is said that ill-health has led Mr. Westland to resign his office as Chief Commissioner of Assam which he had recently joined on his return from England. He was not in very good health even before his return, and he made a mistake in coming out at all. Mr. Westland was an officer of singular ability in his own line and his retirement is a loss to the service. His successor has not yet been named.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY left the Presidency on Thursday last on his rainy-weather tour. The present programme includes Burisal, Dacca, Serajgung, Dhubri and possibly Rungpur. At Dhubri His Honor will meet the Chief Commissioner of Assam to discuss the emigration question, which has been pressed upon the attention of Government rather seriously of late. The system of recruitment is objectionable from the coolies' point of view, and the planter is by no means oblivious of the evils of *Arkati*. The time has come when comprehensive legislation has become imperatively necessary. But we do not much count upon the proposed interview, for Mr. Fitzpatrick himself with his liberal views and active sympathy with the sufferers achieved but little practically. Local knowledge, however, stands in good stead some time. His Honor will go to Darjeeling by way of the Assam branch railway.

THE Simla Allowances Committee have finished, we hear, taking evidence on the subject of the introduction of the warrant system in lieu of travelling allowance. Their report may be expected before the close of the season.

IT is said that the 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, and the 32nd Pioneers are to be withdrawn at once from Sikkim. May this be taken to mean that the Tibetan troubles are at an end after all? We hope so, though we have yet received no assurance to that effect.

BABU NAGENDRANATH MITRA, a teacher in the Bishop's College, has brought out an excellent little reader in Bengali for the use of our boys and girls in schools. History, Science, Biography and Ethics form the subjects of the Essays, and neatly executed diagrams, portraits and pictures illustrate almost each of them. Some chapters are written on an entirely new plan, and the book on the whole is well adapted for the purpose for which it is meant.

THE Paris papers, in discussing the Boulanger case, are of opinion that the instances of treason and embezzlement on the part of the General which were adduced at the trial are overwhelming. The Senate having overruled the protest made by a Boulangist Senator against the competence of the High Court to try the General, the whole of the "Right" expressed their determination to abstain from taking part in the trial. The Court has pronounced the General to have been guilty of conspiring to overthrow the Government of the Republic, and of treason and embezzlement, and Count Dillon and M. Rochefort guilty of complicity. All three have been sentenced to deportation to a fortified place. They also have to bear costs of the trial. There is some talk of the French Government demanding the extradition of the General on the ground of embezzlement.

AFTER stoppage of traffic for six weeks the Jayanthi bridge between Madhupur and Bydyanath which had almost totally collapsed under heavy rain, is once more in full working order. The whole of the bridge, as we understand, had to be practically re-constructed under serious disadvantages, and the rapidity with which the work has been concluded reflects much credit upon those concerned. We cannot help congratulating the East India Railway authorities upon the promptitude with which the emergency was met, and though there was great strain upon their resources, the traffic and the mail-service went on without a hitch with the single loop-line at their command. The chord traffic was resumed on Monday last.

THE merchants to the east of the tramway line of the Port Commissioners along the foreshore of Calcutta have a just grievance against the Commissioners, and they have through their representatives in the National Chamber of Commerce addressed the Government of Bengal on the subject. Much inconvenience and hardship is caused to the owners of godowns and shops lying to the east of the line between Hatkhola and Chitpur by the refusal of the Commissioners to allow them free right of passage across the tramway to the river. A right of way to cross the tramway is claimed on the ground that, as the proprietors of the land in question have enjoyed this direct communication with the river from time immemorial, they are entitled to its continuance without disturbance. They, therefore, ask the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the Port Commissioners to maintain at their own expense, and without contribution from the merchants or traders using the same, the existing so-called private crossings in the locality in question, and further to direct them to cause a few more similar crossings to be made over the tramway line, at convenient distances, in the same locality, to be used in the same way free of charge to the public.

THE Railway Administration report for 1888 shows that the net earnings from all sources were about 58 lakhs in excess of the previous year, giving a return on capital of 5·12 per cent. against 5·9. The net earnings on railways were, however, less than the interest to be paid by 130 lakhs. Of this sum 69 lakhs accrued on State Railways leased to Companies which are only partially open, and far from their full working power. The rest of the deficit is due to military railways and to loss on guaranteed lines, which have to earn nearly 6½ per cent. in order that enough gold may be purchased to pay guaranteed interest in England. The total interest of the year amounts to nearly 5·5 per cent. on the capital outlay. This is accounted for partly by the high rate on guaranteed lines; partly by the purchase of three of the gold guaranteed lines at a considerable premium; and partly by the fact that the figure shown as interest contains about 25 lakhs of rupees which really are a sinking fund towards the extinction of the capital debt raised to purchase those three lines. Some elaborate attempts are made to show how the loss might have been converted into a gain. But such theorisation is entirely out of place if actual gain cannot be shown. In the face of facts and figures like these it is mischievous to try to induce the State to embark on reckless railway speculation either on the guarantee or some other similar system. If promotion of British commerce requires further railway development in India British capitalists must not wait for State guarantee. In this connection a contemporary observes that there is no ground for the statement that Government is considering the advisability of raising loans in England for extended railway construction. We should have thought not, because the essential element of guarantee was wanting in the scheme with all its charms and allurements.

THE recent visit of the German Emperor to His Imperial Majesty's Royal Grandmother seems to have unhinged those who calculated upon taking advantage of the impetuous character of that warlike youth. Emperor Joseph is now on a visit to Berlin, and the Cizar, too, is hastening to the Capital of Germany, to unmake as it were the healthy influences of the memorable visit. But Emperor William has invited our Queen to his capital, and should her good work in the interests of General European peace in the slightest degree be marred by royal machinations, the noble woman's good influence is sure to make itself felt in the long run. At a banquet, the Emperor William, in drinking the toast of the Emperor Francis Joseph, declared that Germany would hold firmly to her alliance with Austria, and that both armies would fight shoulder to shoulder to maintain peace. The Emperor of Austria, in reply, spoke in the most cordial terms of the Emperor William, and of the good feeling existing between the two countries. Innocent professions like these do not by themselves augur war but go a great way to bring it about.

WE much regret to notice that another well-known and long established Calcutta firm has failed—that of Haji Nur Mahammad Jackariah. The firm was the victim of fraud, it is said, and has filed its petition of insolvency.

THE Russian Government has decided to raise the duties on all articles exported from Afghanistan except wood. Is this due to Russia's failure in diplomacy and inability to win over the Amir?

THE Hon. Mr. Hutchins has obtained leave to introduce the Bill to amend the law relating to lunatic asylums. The effect of the bill will be to enable lunatics to be sent to asylums other than those in the province to which they belong, when this is convenient or desirable. As it is, the system is open to abuse enough, and the utmost precautionary measures are required for guarding against it. To put the wall of the lunatic asylum around some troublesome or inconvenient personage on a spurious medical certificate has long been the game of many in low as well as high life, and if there is a chance of packing a supposed lunatic off to the furthest end of the country without possibility of his or her being ever traced, it is likely to be vastly improved upon under the plan proposed. If there be any real necessity for the measure, of which however we are not at all sure, the safe-guards hedging it ought to be numerous and well-considered.

How long should Assistant Surgeons Kalikrishna Bagchi, Asok Krishna Saha and Pratap Chunder Kar, who have been suspended, undergo the punishment meted out to them? The Government evidently does not see its way to give effect to Dr. Hilson's unwarrantable recommendation for their dismissal, and hesitates as to the course which it should adopt. Such hesitation does credit to Government, even if the scale should ultimately turn against the suspended officers, for it shows at all events that Government is fully alive to the difficulties of the situation. There could be no insubordination where there was no order, for the laxest of jurists could not interpret 'order' to mean an unauthorised and illegal bidding. The *Statesman* professes great admiration for, and friendliness to, the domineering doctor, but it cannot uphold its conduct, and has to admit after careful private enquiries that the Inspector General was entirely in the wrong. In the accredited official organs, too, no attempt at defence of Dr. Hilson's action has been made. The Doctor must inwardly curse the hasty moment in which he condemned three gentlemen whose only guilt was to protest manfully against unworthy insinuations against their character. Departmental discipline is necessary, but justice is above all and supreme. Public attention is eagerly turned to the issue, and let Government judge between the accuser and the accused impartially.

THE following is taken from a contemporary:—

Once again the old complaint comes from the Burdwan division that the number of Mahomedans employed in the public offices is altogether disproportionate to the number of Mahomedans in the population. This cannot be attributed in any way to the indisposition of the district authorities to give them employment when suitable candidates can be found. The difficulty, however, seems to be to find such suitable candidates, notwithstanding the progress that is now being generally made with Mahomedan education, for the Collector of Burdwan applied to one of the Mahomedan Societies in Calcutta for suitable candidates for employment, but without success. Some progress was, however, made last year, for two Mahomedans were appointed to the initial grades of the superior service in the Burdwan district, and two in the Bankura district, while seven apprentices were admitted in the Birbhum offices. Still the total number of those employed is far below what might be expected, as out of 2,721 officers in the superior service in the division only 297 are Mahomedans, and in the inferior service only 1,603 out of 7,367. The question of the further employment of Mahomedans is one deserving of close attention, especially in Upper India.

This savours of frankness at all events. But is it not worse than irrational really that Mahomedans should be pitch-forked into the services fit or not fit, simply because they are Mahomedans, and on the fanciful plea of an imaginary necessity of keeping up rules of proportion? The services are not the only sufferers, for the Mahomedans themselves are more injured in the long run than they know. Let deserving men be taken by all means, but in the name of honesty stop this barefaced jobbery.

Correspondence.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, 14th August, 1889.

The proceedings of public Companies in Bombay have seldom any interest for the general reader; but the case with the annual meetings of the Bank of Bombay has of late years been different. The Chairman of the Bank who presides at the meeting is generally a gentleman of wide mercantile experience and his review of the operations of the money-market during the period embraced deals with some of the momentous financial questions of the day. The office of chairman has for the past two years or so been filled by the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes Adam whose views on financial and mercantile questions are entitled to great respect from his careful study of them and the quick grasp he shows of the real issues involved in them. At the half-yearly meeting of the Bank held last week Mr. Forbes Adam, while congratulating the shareholders on the largest amount of profit on record made by the Bank, hinted at the desirability of increasing the Bank's capital at no distant date. Hitherto the demand for loanable capital remained active chiefly during the busy season of the year when trade is brisk. For the rest of the year the Bank did not know what to do with its funds. But the conditions of business have changed since the last few years and it now appears that the calls upon the bank for advances are pretty steady even during the dull season on account of the numerous mills that have sprung up of late. It is expected that such calls will continue to press upon the Bank's resources. Mr. Adam deprecates the sudden rise in the number of new mills in the city and sober business-men generally endorse his opinion. Mr. Adam referred to the failures in the bazar from which the bank has suffered some losses, but though these are trifling in themselves, they indicate the necessity of unusual caution on the part of the management. The Directors of the Bank are generally men in whom the public repose confidence; but public confidence would be still more increased if every one among the Directors bore as high a reputation as Mr. Forbes Adam or Sir D. M. Petit. A person who does not appear to advantage in Courts of Justice hardly deserve a seat on the Board of Directors. It would be well if shareholders knew what insidious influences are at work on the Bank's transactions through having on its Board even a single director who cannot be commended for high notions of commercial morality.

You are aware that the Famine InsuranceFund was first started in 1876-77. Sir John Strachey made too much of it and declared in his financial statement that it would be kept 'religiously' apart from the general revenues and used for the purposes for which it was designed, namely for famine relief, reduction of debt, construction of protective railways and irrigation works. If the pledge given by Sir John Strachey had been fulfilled, we should have had in the course of the last ten years an insurance fund amounting to fifteen crores of rupees at the rate of one and a half crores every year. How much of these fifteen crores has gone in fulfilment of this pledge—this sacred word of Sir John Strachey—is shown to us by a Parliamentary return issued on the motion of Mr. Bradlaugh and received in India by last week's mail. If the total amount expended (Rs. 9,20,90,870) be deducted from the legitimate sum which should stand to the credit of the insurance fund (15 crores), we have about 6 crores of this insurance money swept away, while the famine in Ganjam and Behar and part of Bengal is staring the people in the face. Never was a pledge so religiously made broken with such a solemn mockery! The special license tax which brings the money for the famine insurance still continues as a burden on the pockets of the people. But the collections made from it have been mis-applied for the unrighteous purposes of the last Afghan war and of the Burma annexation. The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* very truly remarks the return is a striking monument to the vanity of human hope and the worthlessness of a more definite or more uncompromising character than those made by Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey as to the inviolability of this fund. Never did promises prove so worthless. A comparison between what was said and what has been done would form a striking object lesson.'

Since my last the movemant connected with the protest of the Parsis against Mr. Ommaney's Note had taken a new turn. A counter requisition was prepared and circulated among the Parsis by an influential section of the community dissuading the trustees of the Parsi Punchayat Funds from calling a general meeting of the body. This counter requisition having been found to be most influentially led and supported was enough to disconcert the plans of the movers of the original requisition. A compromise has accordingly been arrived at, the significance of which lies in the fact that the first thing the public meeting of the Parsis is to do is to pass a resolution conveying the thanks of the Parsi community to Lord Reay for his very courteous and kind reply to the letter from Sir Dinshaw Petit in re Mr. Ommaney's Note. Another resolution is expressive of the regret of the community at the wholesale attack upon the Parsis made in Mr. Ommaney's Note. The result of this compromise is to swell the number of signatories to the original protest to some 1700 or 1800. Accordingly a meeting of the whole community is invited by the trustees to take place on Sunday next, the 25th instant, at the *Albless Bauj* to consider and adopt the above resolutions. I repeat what I have often said before that nothing practical will come out of this protest. Do the promoters of the movement think it will lead Government to call upon Mr. Ommaney to express his regret for what he has written? Or do they suppose that it will induce Government to convey one word of censure to Mr. Ommaney? They are utterly mistaken if they think that this will be the outcome of their protest.

Last mail has brought us a full report of the long debate in the House of Commons about the mamlatdars. It is curious to see in the discussion how the most ordinary Indian terms were misunderstood by members of Parliament who professed to speak with some authority on Indian questions. Dr. Cameron, who raised the question of the continued employment of the mamlatdars who owned having paid moneys to Mr. Crawford, was puzzled to know who the Mamlatdar was. The thought a Mamladar to be essentially a judicial officer, and the whole of his argument proceeded upon this assumption until he was corrected by Sir John Gorst who pointed out that a Mamlatdar was principally a revenue-officer, but while holding this office he had to perform the duties of a Magistrate and it was in his capacity as a Magistrate that his work came to be reviewed by the High Court. Now it was not in connection with their judicial work that the mamlatdars were found fault with. There can, again, be very little chance of corruption in the judicial work of a mamlatdar. As a Magistrate the Mamlatdar tries his cases in an open Court confronted by the pleaders or mukhtayars representing both sides. His decision is appellable to the District Magistrate and the judgment of the District Magistrate is open to appeal to the High Court. It is highly improbable that the decision of a mamlatdar Magistrate worked upon by corrupt influences can remain unchallenged. Sir George Campbell, the text of whose speech I have before me, but which I see is now published in the papers to hand, made a most excellent point of this whole Mamlatdar question. 'I regret', said he, 'that a comparatively small matter has been allowed to overshadow the great question of the conduct of a high administrative officer in Bombay which conduct at least made possible the corruption the House is discussing. It does seem extraordinary we should hear so much about the minor part of the case and so little about the major part. I am sorry that the Under-Secretary of State has overthrown Lord Reay and the Government of Bombay. Whether the Government have made mistakes or not, they deserve the greatest credit for attacking an enormous evil which was rampant in the country; and it required very great courage to tackle the man who was accused of the conduct which gave rise to the whole scandal, and who was very popular in the European community of Bombay; and allusion has already been made to the telegrams appearing in a notorious journal of this country which described him as without fault or reproach. Lord Reay and his Government have faced the *Times'* telegrams and very great abuse, with great courage in dealing with the scandal which this official created." Perusing this remark one may well say that Great Britain still possesses sons who are able to speak out their mind boldly and with virtuous indignation. Sir George Campbell and Mr. Bryce spoke on this occasion in a way which showed how thoroughly they had grasped the main issues involved in this notorious Crawford scandal.

FROM HIS OWN LIPS.

A NORTH DEVON VILLAGE ROMANCE.

Bideford Gazette, April 9th.

"A prosaic world," "an unromantic age"—these and similar expressions are frequently heard to fall from the lips of many a mortal who goes lazily and comfortably through life, with eyes that see not, and ears that hear not. But to those whose faculties of observation are on the *qui vive*, this word and even this age—prosaic though they be in some respects—provide infinite variety and occasionally disclose what may be properly termed a romance. Such an experience befel the representative of this paper (and writer of this article) a few weeks ago. The occasion was the relating of a narrative, at once strange almost beyond belief and yet true beyond question. It was a story of a narrow, a very narrow, escape from death, and though the rescue was not from drowning or from what the newspapers would call a tragic end, who shall say that it was the less romantic,—nay was it not the more so because more than the one then immediately concerned must be interested in it?

But to tell the tale. About midway between historic Bideford and unique, picturesque Clovelly, the traveller passes through the little village of Horn's Cross. One of the residents is a young man named John Brownscombe Clements, a mason by trade, and known to all the country round. He was the speaker, and this is what he said:—

"Up to September, 1887, about the time I came "of age, I had always been in good health, and "had been in regular work ever since I left school. "About that time, however, after working in some "water, I took a cold. This developed into inflam- "mation of the right lung, and was accompanied "with an attack of pleurisy. This laid me up "for over a fortnight, but I got out again as soon as "I could—too soon, in fact, for I caught another "cold, and had a relapse. After that I gradually "grew worse, much worse, than I was before. I con- "tinued in bed for some time, and the doctor began "to treat me for consumption. I took codliver oil "and other things; but I got worse and worse. At "the end of six months—during part of which time "three doctors had been attending me—my water "was examined and I was found to be suffering from "Bright's Disease. I was then given up to die. All "this time my sufferings were intense. I could not "lie still in bed, and nobody can tell what I went "through. It was when I was in this condition "that I made a resolve. The doctors had given me "up, saying no more medicine could be of any avail. "But I had read in your paper, the *Bideford Gazette*, "about wonderful things having been done by 'War- "ner's SAFE CURE.' I was desperate; there was but "one chance between me and the grave. I spoke to "my sister, and she walked into Bideford and bought "a bottle of 'Warner's SAFE CURE.' I commenced "taking it, and felt rather worse, being in more pain "for a little while. But I stuck to it, and before "finishing the first bottle I was, to my great joy, con- "siderably relieved. Another bottle was speedily "purchased; the improvement continued; I was soon "able to get out of bed and go downstairs. Next I "managed to go outdoors. Then what with the 'SAFE "CURE,' the fresh air, and bright sunshine—for it was "July—my spirits rose and I gained strength rapidly. "For three months I took 'Warner's SAFE CURE' "regularly, and before the end of that period I was "only able to go out, as I have told you, but was "actually able to resume my work again. I have "taken in all twenty-seven bottles, and it is now "eighteen months since I left off. I have been in "good health and constant work all that time, and "to-day strong and well, notwithstanding that at our "work we are often exposed to cold and the changes "of weather. Not only so, but I have had my water

"examined recently, and there was not a trace of "anything it, so that I am quite free from my old "complaint. I consider I owe my escape from death "and restoration to health solely to 'Warner's SAFE "CURE,' and it is nothing but my simple duty to tell "others of what it has done for me, and if there is "anybody to whom my experience happens to be of "service I shall be only too glad."

There is no need to add anything to Mr. Clements' story, beyond that it was told voluntarily, intelligently, simply, and with the utmost sincerity. Any one, whose curiosity or interest are aroused by the foregoing statements, is perfectly at liberty to go to Mr. Clements, or write to him, and he will tell them all, and probably more, than is recited here, for he is genuinely grateful for all that this medicine has done for him, and is evidently eager that others may be benefited by the same means.

The remedy can be procured of all Chemists and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32 page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption its Treatment and Curability," writes —"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved, in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq, M. R. C. S. F. L. S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses." writes—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son fo years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland 25 Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive this information. free of charge. Mention thi paper.

103.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

102

Advertisements.

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of Calcutta under Act II (B. C.) of 1888 will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 22nd August 1889, *at* 4 P. M. *to dispose of the undermentioned business.*

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

4. To consider the proposed Bye-laws framed under Section 412 clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of Act 11 (B. C.) of 1888.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

17th August 1889, 156.

WANTED for Agra College. A Professor of Mathematics who must be an M. A., in Mathematics of the Calcutta University. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the Secretary, Managing Committee, the College, Agra. 149

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

NOTICE.

Applications in writing for the post of First-Assistant in the office of the University of Calcutta (Salary Rs. 100, rising in 5 years to Rs. 150) will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st August. Applicants should have passed the M. A. examination or the B. A. with Honours.

Senate House
The 12*th August* 1889. } F. J. ROWE
Offgs. Registrar.

153.

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

R. S. ALBERT & Co.'s Compound Phosphoric Elixir is the only safe and reliable Phosphoric remedy for the permanent cure of Impotence, Spermatorrhœa, Hypochondriasis, Seminal Emissions, Brain Wreckage, Lowness of Spirits, Mental Depression, Feeble Digestion, General Debility, Loss of appetite and Energy, and for Nervous Exhaustion caused by worry and overwork, excessive grief, early indiscretions, irregular habits and intemperance. Price per bottle, Rs. 2 Plus packing and postage.

R. S. ALBERT & CO'S SPLEEN POWDER.

A specific for enlargement of spleen. Price per bottle, Rs. 2. Plus packing and postage.

Full direction and copies of testimonials accompany each Bottle. They can be had post free on application to R. S. Albert & Co, Allahabad. 144

VON LINTZGY & Co.'s SPLEEN AND MALARIOUS FEVER MIXTURE,
PER PINT RE. 1.

Testimonial FROM—R. E. THOMPSON, ESQ.,
Loco Dept., I.V.S. Ry., Khanpur, 10th Oct. 1885.

Please send 4 bottles of your Malarious Fever and Spleen mixture. It has done a great deal of good in those parts. The employees have been great martyrs to Malaria. I have had personal experience as to its remedial effects, and can therefore with confidence recommend it to others.

	Rs. a-
Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Cholera Mixture, per phial	1
This specific is invaluable, never fails to check the disease at all stages, and has stood the test of 56 years.	
Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, per quart, 32 doses ...	2 0
This Syrup will be found more efficacious and palatable than the Decoction, not liable to lose its properties by keeping, and the only specific to be taken as a Sequelæ for youthful indiscretions and clearing the system of impurities.	
Von Lintzgy & Co's Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, cum Iodide of Potassi ...	2 8
V. &Co.'s Aperient Blood purifier per phial ...	2 0
☞ Adapted for persons suffering from skin disease V. & Co.'s Blood Purifier.	2 0
☞ A specific for clearing the system of impurities. X L O R OINTMENT, per pot ...	2 0

105

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

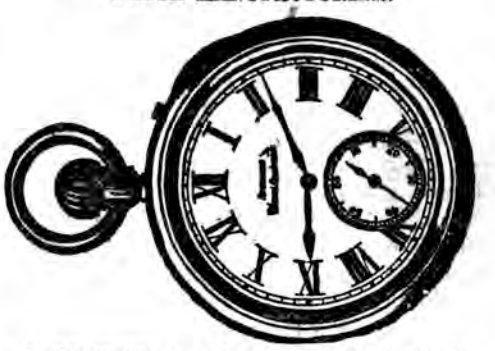
THE KING OF MEDICINES FOR ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO A TROPICAL CLIMATE.

is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For DEBILITY, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. *It restores the organs that make the blood*, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

14.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS.



G. A. CHARPIE, & CO. being Watch Manufacturers at home and established for last 10 years in India, can supply Watches suitable for this country cheaper than any Trading Company or any other firm. Our goods differ materially with the ones made for the Bazaar Trade and Prices are nearly the same. We are content with small profits all round, and give full value for the money invested in the different grades of Watches we have for sale, which will suit every purse and fancy, and give complete satisfaction.

Competition being the soul of Business, we shall sell at nearly cost price the following :—

No. 72 The Robert's Campaign Watch Key Wind, small size ¾ plate plain movement 4 ruby Holes, Adjusted, enamelled dial, white or zone coloured, Rs. 7 nett.
No. 72 *a*. The same gilted movement Rs. 7 6 nett.
No. 71. The "*Roberts*" Campaign Watch Keyless ... „ 7 8 nett.
No. 73. ¾ plate Lever Watch, Compensation, Adjusted for variations... „ 12 8 nett.
The above genuine, good, reliable and Fine Watches have given the greatest satisfaction of any cheap Watches.
No. 11 The Leader of Campagin Watches, the best of this class, *wear out 2 or 3 others* ... ... Rs. 18 12
No. 21 The Leader of Railway Watches, famous in India ... ... „ 20 12
No. 4 Sterling Silver Hunter Keyless Soldiers' Watch, very strong ¾ plate Lever movement, 6 & 10 ruby Holes, Adjusted } Rs. 32 12 & 35 0
This Watch is the most approved of any Hunter Keyless Watch.
No. 80. Keyless Hunter Sterling Silver *Ladies' Watch*, highest quality, finest workmanship, strong cases. Adjusted ... Rs. 28 & 30
No. 78 79. Keyless Hunter and Half Hunter 18ct. Gold Ladies' Watches ... „ 66 & 70

G. A. CHARPIE AND CO., BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA. 155

DR. LAZARUS'S
SPLEEN PILLS
HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF ENLARGED SPLEENS.
Full directions given in wrapper.
PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
In bottles at Re. 1-4 *each. Box and packing* 2 *a*

From MR. E. KIDBY, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic:—When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered:—I write this thanking you for restoring her,—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public.

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Medl. Estabt. writes,—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear Testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. "I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain, that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed. Jalna, Deccan, 24-8-82.

From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, I. V. S. R. Flotilla, Sukkur, 11-10-83.—"The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the Public. 72a

MOORE & CO.'S

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

WILL COMMENCE ON 1ST AUGUST, & WILL BE CONTINUED TILL 15TH AUGUST.

A SHORT PRICE LIST, sent on receipt of application, will be ready July 29th. 140

CALCUTTA AERATED WATER COY.

ALL AERATED, MINERAL AND SWEET WATERS, CORDIALS, &C., OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

SODA WATER

A SPECIALITY,

Equal to the best London makes.

THESE WATERS ARE DECIDEDLY THE BEST PROCURABLE.

To large consumers, Samples free.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

LIFE BRANCH.

1887.

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New Policies issued	...	1,057
New amount of new Insurances, over	...	£70,000
Net amount of new Premiums, over	...	£2,600
Total Life Income from Premiums and Interest for 1887, over	...	£500,000
Claims paid during the year, over	...	£290,000
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Insurances effected on all systems.

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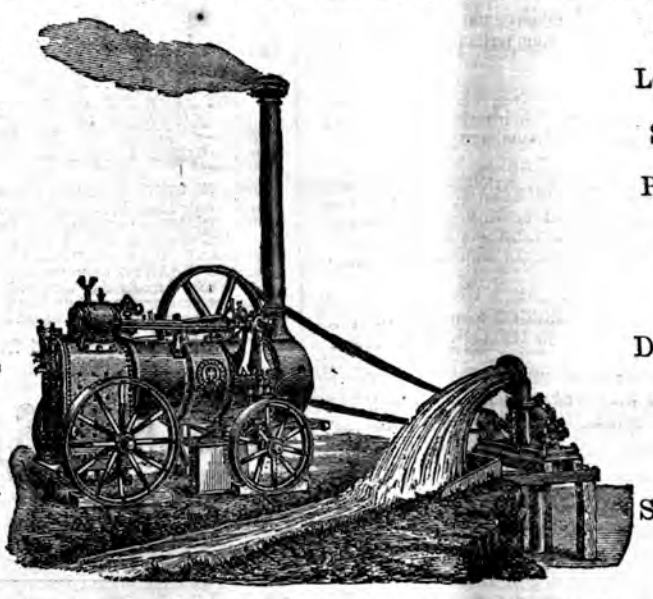

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DEAN SMITH AND GRACE'S. Lathes Drilling Planing. Slotting and Shaping. Machinery.

Large Stocks of Special Irrigating Pumps, brick making plant Paddy Thrashing Machinery Sugar Mills and Contractors' & Planters' requisites always in Stock. 147

BROOKE'S

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CLEANS EVERY THING!

WONT WASH CLOTHS!

Small Bars, As. 3. | Large Bars, As. 5.

Messrs. Benjamin Brooke & Co., the makers of this celebrated Soap, have appointed the undersigned their direct Wholesale and Retail Agents in India.

Sub-Agents wanted in every Town.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW AND CO.,

CALCUTTA. 129

J. M. EDMOND & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

Nos. 27 & 28 Bentinck Street Calcutta.

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Billiard and Bagatelle Tables, with requisites, always in hand,

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THE FAN SHAPED mirror, Hat Rack and entrance Table.

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and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, some forms of DIARRHOEA, OFFENSIVE BREATH BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, RESTLESSNESS WASTING &c., &c., have their appropriate remedy in

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ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, has been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1850.

It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.

In cases of General debility, especially that form of weakness bodily and mental, arising from a prolonged residence in a warm climate, it has proved itself of the utmost value. In convalescence from long standing Malarious and other Fevers, Affections of the Spleen, Worms and loss of appetite, its benefits have been most signal.

..... We shou'd add that an indubitable proof of the great value of this wonderful remedy is the various imitations which are being made.

Please observe that it is prepared only by Messrs E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at their MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., and is procurable from Medicine vendors all over India at Rs. 4-0 Rs. 2-8 and Rs. -8 a bottle. Every bottle is capsuled and bears on its labies the fac simile of our signature, to mitate which is felony.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

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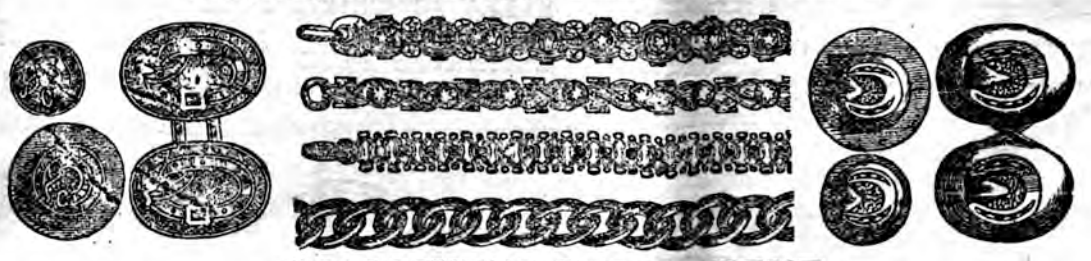

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Combination Hair Oil,

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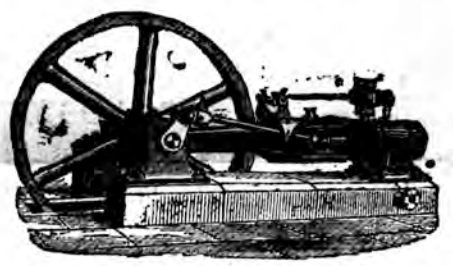

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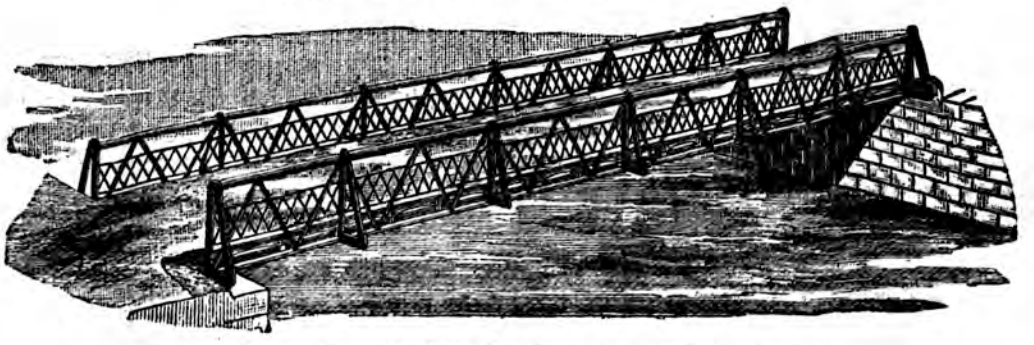

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L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General of Bengal.
1 Council House Street,
CALCUTTA, 27th MARCH, 1889. 84

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Both the houses are only half an hours journey from the Government house by tramcars, Filtered water and gaslights available and both the houses enjoy all the benefits comforts &c. as in Calcutta but free from all botherations and oppressive taxation prevalent there.

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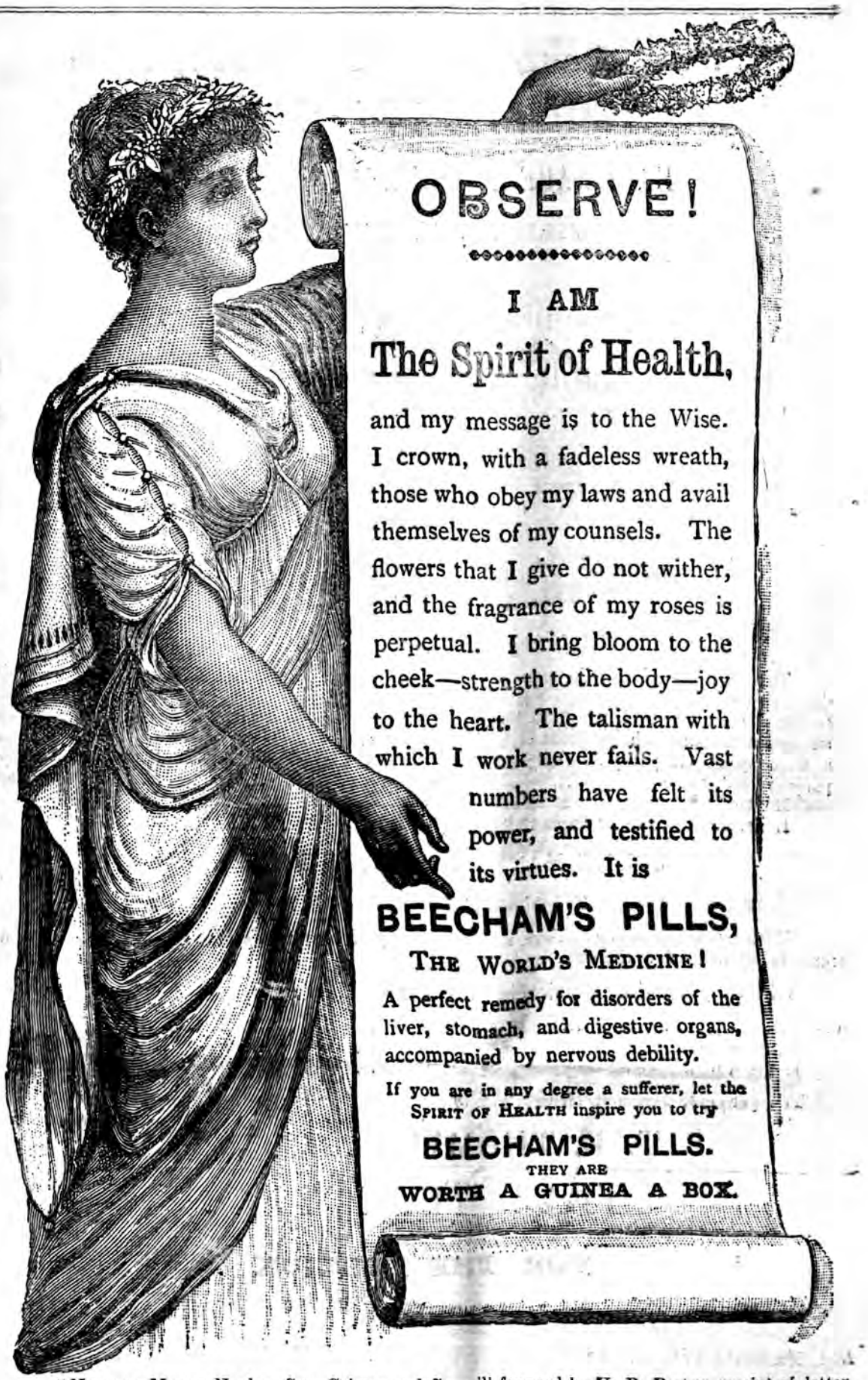
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and my message is to the Wise. I crown, with a fadeless wreath, those who obey my laws and avail themselves of my counsels. The flowers that I give do not wither, and the fragrance of my roses is perpetual. I bring bloom to the cheek—strength to the body—joy to the heart. The talisman with which I work never fails. Vast numbers have felt its power, and testified to its virtues. It is
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
THE WORLD'S MEDICINE!
A perfect remedy for disorders of the liver, stomach, and digestive organs, accompanied by nervous debility.
If you are in any degree a sufferer, let the SPIRIT OF HEALTH inspire you to try
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
THEY ARE
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

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A pure non-gritty Tooth Powder. It whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, gives fragrance to the breath.

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ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE dyes Red or Grey Hair a permanent Brown or Black. Ask Chemists and Perfumers for ROWLANDS' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, England, and avoid imitations. 67,

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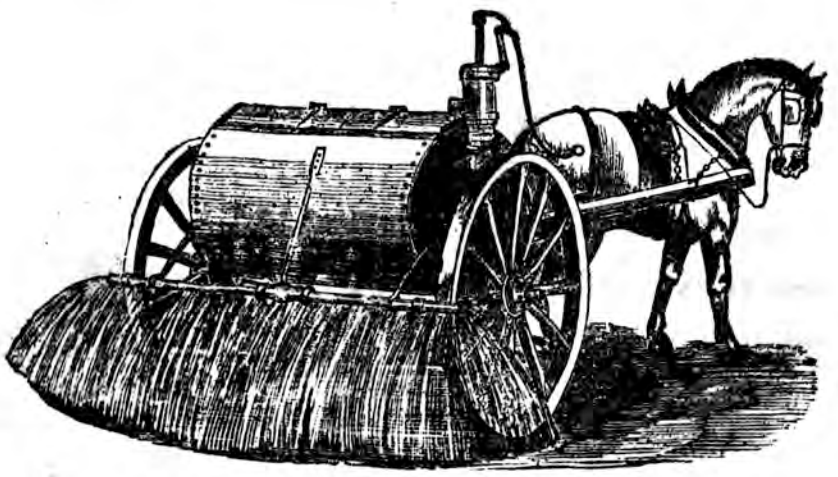
STREET WATERING CART.



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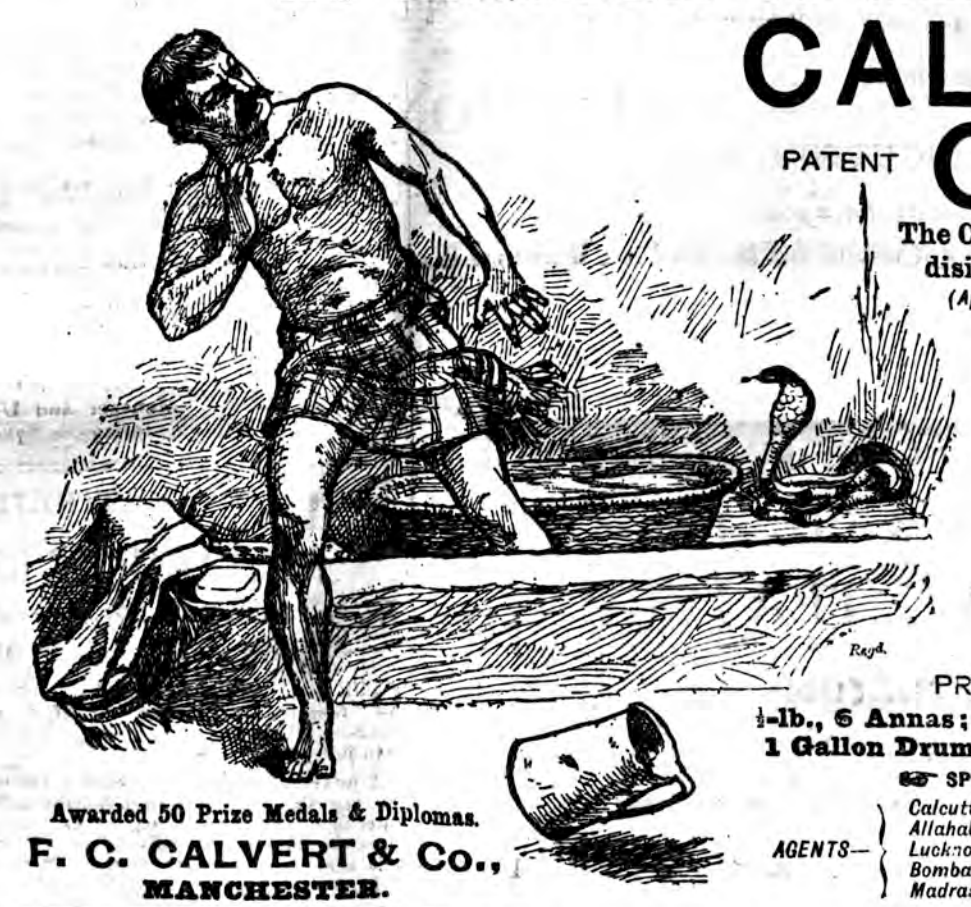

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১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের ফারমে সর্ব্ব-প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল /০ আনা পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

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তালিকা। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

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ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১।০, ১॥, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইয়ারিং ১।০, ১।৵০

ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১॥ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কান।

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ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

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প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক রুল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

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